

Computer Architecture and Operating Systems

Description of My shell

>>>This is my shell, use at our own risk <<<

Commands handled:

1.)cd

cd command changes your present working directory to the directory or path entered as an argument.

Syntax : \$ cd [directory_name / directory_path]

Example :

a) cd directory or cd dir1/dir2/dir3

```
myterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar/Desktop/CAOS $ cd try
myterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar/Desktop/CAOS/try $
myterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar $ cd Desktop/CAOS/try
myterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar/Desktop/CAOS/try $
```

b) cd .. , changes to the parent directory of the current directory.

```
myterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar/Desktop/CAOS/try $ cd ..
myterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar/Desktop/CAOS $
```

c) cd ~, changes to the home directory

```
myterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar/Desktop/CAOS/try $ cd ~
myterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar $
```

d) cd , works just like cd ~ command

```
myterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar/Desktop/CAOS/try $ cd
myterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar $
```

e) cd / , changes to the root directory

```
myterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar/Desktop $ cd /
myterminal@arka:~/ $
```

2. echo

echo command is used to display line of text/string that are passed as an argument.

Syntax : echo [option] [text]

Example:

a) echo "[text]"

```
myterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar $ echo "hello"
hello
myterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar $
```

b) echo -n [text] , -n omits a new trailing line after printing the text.

```
myterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar $ echo -n "hello"
```

```
hellomyterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar $
```

c) echo * , displays all the files/folders

```
myterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar/Desktop/CAOS $ echo *
```

```
a.out cat.c date.c demo1.c history.txt ls.c makefile mkdir.c rm.c try
```

3) history

Displays all the commands previously executed.

Syntax : history [option]

Example:

1) history

```
myterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar/Desktop/CAOS $ history
```

```
history
```

```
mkdir try try2 try3
```

```
mkdir t
```

```
ls
```

```
mkdir ry
```

```
mkdir try
```

```
ls
```

```
ls
```

```
ls -l
```

```
ls -l -h -a
```

```
cd demo
```

```
ls
```

```
cd
```

```
ls
```

```
..... Cont..
```

2) history - c

clears the history.

4) pwd

Displays the present working directory

Syntax : pwd

Example :

1.) pwd

```
myterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar/Desktop/CAOS $ pwd
```

```
current working directory :- /home/arkasarkar/Desktop/CAOS
```

5) exit

Exits the terminal

Syntax : exit

Example:

1.) myterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar/Desktop/CAOS \$ exit

6) ls

Ls command displays all the files / folders in the present working directory

Syntax : ls [option]

Example:

1.)ls

```
myterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar/Desktop/CAOS $ ls
a.out cat.c date.c demo1.c history.txt ls.c makefile mkdir.c rm.c try
```

2) ls -l , shows long format → all permissions, space , time modified.

```
myterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar/Desktop/CAOS $ ls -l
total 60
```

```
-rwxr-xr-x 1 arkasarkar arkasarkar 17584 Sep  1 22:05 a.out
-rw-rw-r-- 1 arkasarkar arkasarkar  1281 Sep  1 13:39 cat.c
-rw-rw-r-- 1 arkasarkar arkasarkar  1142 Aug 30 16:08 date.c
-rw-rw-r-- 1 arkasarkar arkasarkar  4944 Sep  1 22:05 demo1.c
-rw-rw-r-- 1 arkasarkar arkasarkar  1039 Sep  1 22:18 history.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 arkasarkar arkasarkar   757 Aug 30 01:58 ls.c
-rw-r--r-- 1 arkasarkar arkasarkar    38 Aug 31 13:31 makefile
-rw-rw-r-- 1 arkasarkar arkasarkar  1420 Aug 30 02:02 mkdir.c
-rw-rw-r-- 1 arkasarkar arkasarkar  1144 Aug 30 16:03 rm.c
drwxr-xr-x 2 arkasarkar arkasarkar  4096 Sep  1 21:12 try
```

3) ls -lh, formats into human readable form.

```
total 60K
-rwxr-xr-x 1 arkasarkar arkasarkar 18K Sep  1 22:05 a.out
-rw-rw-r-- 1 arkasarkar arkasarkar 1.3K Sep  1 13:39 cat.c
-rw-rw-r-- 1 arkasarkar arkasarkar 1.2K Aug 30 16:08 date.c
-rw-rw-r-- 1 arkasarkar arkasarkar 4.9K Sep  1 22:05 demo1.c
-rw-rw-r-- 1 arkasarkar arkasarkar 1.2K Sep  1 22:20 history.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 arkasarkar arkasarkar 757 Aug 30 01:58 ls.c
-rw-r--r-- 1 arkasarkar arkasarkar 38 Aug 31 13:31 makefile
-rw-rw-r-- 1 arkasarkar arkasarkar 1.4K Aug 30 02:02 mkdir.c
-rw-rw-r-- 1 arkasarkar arkasarkar 1.2K Aug 30 16:03 rm.c
drwxr-xr-x 2 arkasarkar arkasarkar 4.0K Sep  1 21:12 try
```

7) cat

Read content from a file and displays it.

Syntax : cat [filename]

Example :

1.) cat [filename]

```
myterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar/Desktop/CAOS $ cat del.txt
```

Hello

```
myterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar/Desktop/CAOS $
```

8.)date

Displays current date

Syntax : date [arg]

Example:

1) date

```
myterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar/Desktop/CAOS $ date
```

Sun Sep 1 22:31:43 IST 2019

2) date -R

```
myterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar/Desktop/CAOS $ date -R
```

Sun, 01 Sep 2019 22:31:54 +0530

9)rm

rm removes files or directories entered by the user.

Syntax : rm [option] [filename]

Example:

1.) rm [filename]

```
myterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar/Desktop/CAOS $ rm del.txt
```

2.) rm -r [dir_name] , deletes a directory and its contents

```
myterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar/Desktop/CAOS $ rm -r del
```

3.)rm -f [filename] , forcefully deletes a file if write protected.

```
myterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar/Desktop/CAOS $ rm -f del.txt
```

4)rm * , deletes all the files of the parent directory (not the directories)

```
myterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar/Desktop/CAOS $ rm *
```

5)rm -r * , empties the parent directory

```
myterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar/Desktop/CAOS $ rm -r *
```

10)mkdir

mkdir creates an empty directory in the present working directory

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Syntax : mkdir [dir_name]

Example :

1.)mkdir [dir_name]

```
myterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar/Desktop/CAOS $ mkdir hello
```

```
myterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar/Desktop/CAOS $ ls
```

```
a.out date.c hello ls.c mkdir.c try
```

```
cat.c demo1.c history.txt makefile rm.c
```

2.) mkdir [dir1_name] [dir2_name]

```
myterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar/Desktop/CAOS $ mkdir hello hello2
```

```
myterminal@arka:~/home/arkasarkar/Desktop/CAOS $ ls
```

```
a.out date.c hello history.txt makefile rm.c
```

```
cat.c demo1.c hello2 ls.c mkdir.c try
```